

per square foot (present rate five cents) above 1624 and not exceeding 2430, twelve cents (present rate eight cents) above 2430 and not exceeding 2450, the present rate of twenty-two and one-half cents; all above 2450, the present rate of thirty-five cents.

LUMBER NEXT.

Lumber will be the next subject which will engage the committee's attention. Throughout the work the policy of establishing specific rates wherever it was found possible to substitute them for ad valorem has been followed. The interests of farmers, it is stated, have been particularly observed for fixing duties for the purpose of protection. On the other hand, the increase on manufactured goods, most of them, have been on higher grades of goods and those which are considered luxuries.

ROSE GETS WRATHY

(Continued from First Page.)

by the attorneys when any measure of peculiar interest and benefit to the farmer was under discussion. He did not want the committee to be misled by a law that would be ineffectual. He asserted that the substitute was merely a safeguard against prejudicial justice.

PAWNEE REPUBLICAN CLUB

Elects Delegates to the Meeting of the Territorial League.

Pawnee, O. T., Feb. 4.—The Republican club of this place held a meeting yesterday to elect delegates to the Territorial League. Dr. Bacon came before the club and announced that he had withdrawn the Perry meeting and recommended the El Reno meeting to be withdrawn, so the club met four delegates to attend the meeting at El Reno, if there was a meeting. The delegates are as follows: B. S. McGuire, C. M. Hill, O. M. Lancaster, J. H. Hale.

HOW THE STORY STARTED

Indians Went on the Warpath All Among Themselves.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 4.—A special to the Republic from Butala, I. T., says: Israel Carr, a young Creek Indian, was killed yesterday at his ranch west of here by one of his tenants named Wheeler.

A young Indian named John Tyler was killed at a dance near here last night. A man named Noah, who was drunk, shot him while he was acting as penderman. Noah has not been arrested. These two stories are responsible for the sensational stories sent from Guthrie, O. T., yesterday.

IVORY LANDS IN NEW YORK

His Compatriots Greet Him as One Risen From the Dead.

New York, Feb. 4.—Edward J. Ivory, who was arrested in Glasgow in September last, on a charge of complicity with other persons in a dynamite conspiracy in England, arrived here this afternoon by the White Star steamer Majestic. Ivory was accompanied by ex-Attorney District Attorney McIntyre of the Irish National Alliance to act as counsel for Ivory.

Patrick Smythe, Patrick O'Rourke and John Wynn, three witnesses who had gone from New York to testify in Ivory's behalf, were also on board the Majestic.

A steamer with 500 delegates from the Irish National Alliance, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and other Irish organizations, met the Majestic on her arrival at quarantine and took Ivory and his party off the Atlantic coast.

Ivory, when he and his friends got on board the excursion steamer, was received by salutes of cannon and cheering and was immediately taken to the reception platform.

Ivory recounted the experience of his prison life since his arrest in September last. Ivory emphatically denied the story that he had received \$50,000 as compensation for his arrest.

How Government Officials Travel.

As a rule they prefer the Pennsylvania Lines, the short route from Chicago Union Station to the National Capital. Excursion tickets on sale March 1st, 2nd and 3rd, for the inauguration. If you're going it will pay you to investigate. Traveling Passengers' Agent, W. W. Richardson, Omaha, Neb., or H. R. Derwin, A. G. P. Agent, 248 South Clark Street, Chicago, will cheerfully answer inquiries.

HE LET THE THREE FRIENDS GO

Collector at Jacksonville Will Have Trouble as Likely as Not.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Although instructions were sent to collectors several days ago directing them to libel the Three Friends as a pirate, no service, so far as known here, has yet been secured. The failure to carry out the instructions of the department of justice in this matter is the subject of comment among the officials and it is not unlikely that it may result in an investigation. The facts in the case appear to be that several days ago the collector at Jacksonville reported that the captain of the Three Friends had asked permission to be published on a four-day's wrecking cruise and the collector asked for instructions. The treasury officials reported that the request might be granted, providing the vessel carried on officer of the revenue and was subscribed to an oath to the effect that it would not violate the neutrality laws in any way. Subsequently, the collector again telegraphed that he had been directed by the United States attorney to hold the vessel until it was libeled as a pirate, and asking if he should do as directed. A telegram was immediately returned instructing him to do as asked by the United States attorney. The collector, however, permitted the Three Friends to leave port under authority of the first telegram. No satisfactory explanation of this action has yet been returned. The wrecking absence period granted to the Three Friends expires today but nothing has been heard from them. It is thought probable, however, that they will return as agreed, but if not, it is believed the collector will be called upon to explain his conduct. As soon as the vessel returns, whether today or later, she will be proceeded against as a pirate and the trial pushed to a speedy determination.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 4.—John Lee, a yarn manufacturer of this city, made an assignment to James R. Lee. The liabilities are placed at \$45,000. Mr. Lee says the failure was caused by the general business depression.

London, Eng., Feb. 4.—A dispatch to the Times announces the death of the wife of Senator Scharf, former premier of Spain.

Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 4.—Professor H. H. Harris, one of the most distinguished educators in the south, died here this evening.

Paris, France, Feb. 4.—Rayon De Soubeyran, the well-known deputy, is dead. He was born in 1829, and has been in public life practically since 1849.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 4.—Major Charles Benders, United States army, died here today of Bright's disease, aged 50 years. The remains will be taken to Washington for interment. Major Benders came here recently for his health.

CONTRIBUTION.—She—"Strange how wet it is!" He—"Be stranger still if it were dry with such heavy rains."—Columbus Journal.

"My Mr. McVern says that the age of chivalry has passed." "I guess she means she has passed the age when she may expect any."—Indianapolis Journal.

QUEEN HAS SIGNED

PLAN FOR REFORMS PROPOSED FOR THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

Text to be Published Saturday—Scheme is Reported to Contain Decrees as Numerous and Elaborate as if There Were the Utmost Good Faith in the Transaction, Instead of Its Being a Heartless and More or Less Shrewd Diplomatic Trick—Outline of the Form of Government—Foreign News.

(Copyright 1897 by the Associated Press.)

Madrid, Feb. 4.—The queen regent today signed the plan for the reforms in the island of Cuba. The text of the document will be published Saturday. The scheme includes numerous and elaborate decrees and will occupy several pages of the official gazette. It is understood that the reforms consist chiefly in the creation of an assembly to be called the council of a ministracion composed of thirty-five members, of whom twenty-one are to be elected by the people and six by different corporations. The remainder will be one magistrate, one university professor, one archbishop, and two former senators or deputies.

The council of ministracion is empowered, firstly, to prepare a budget; secondly, to examine into the fitness of officials appointed; thirdly, to make a tariff subject to the condition of Spain, and lastly, to have advantage over the general tariff.

The governor-general will represent the home government and will have the right to nominate officials, who should be Cuban or Spaniards who have resided two years in Cuba. Nevertheless, he may freely terminate high functionaries, such as magistrates, prefects, etc.

Other decrees concern the organization of the provinces, municipalities, which are to be liberally representative.

The municipal councils-general will be empowered to elect their presidents and have exclusive control of public education.

According to another decree the government reserves to itself extraordinary powers in the event of any disturbance of public order, and Cuba will continue to elect senators and deputies to the cortes, as at present.

Altogether the reforms are much broader in the direction of decentralization than those granted to Porto Rico. The powers of the governor-general are much extended while the council of ministracion is fairly representative of all parties and interests. The Spanish government will continue to vote budgets and treaties for the colonies. The Spanish provinces, according to the reforms scheme, will be allowed a rebate of 40 per cent of the Cuban tariff, compared with other imports.

Cuba, Feb. 4.—A dispatch to the Times from Madrid says that the Cuban scheme of autonomy is almost exclusively the work of Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo, the preamble appearing in the king's own handwriting in the original copy.

HOW CUBA MAY TAKE IT.

New York, Feb. 5.—A special to the World from Bataviano, Cuba, dated January 31, says:

"Cuban property holders will be glad if the inevitable change to the kind of autonomy Spain is about to offer, but it must be guaranteed by the United States."

"Your correspondent is convinced that the insurgents can hold out almost indefinitely in the present line. It is not believed that Spain can long maintain the war, which is costing her nearly \$10,000,000 a month. But if Spain can be induced to make just concessions to the rebels, who now are sympathizing with the insurgents, or even the great plantation owners, who now secretly aid the rebels, will bring great pressure upon Gomez to accept. The insurgents now in arms will follow unquestioningly his lead."

"The Cubans will win absolute freedom, it is true, in time, but this means the total ruin of all interests, American as well as Cuban. It is hoped that Spain will see the inevitable and will seize the only means left to her to keep Cuba in the United States."

"It is known that Secretary Olney and President Cleveland wish greatly to arrange autonomy, and that De Lome, the Spanish minister at Washington, has guaranteed that Spain will accept the United States arrangement. Prime Minister Canovas has not yet made good De Lome's promise. The state of public opinion probably prevents it."

"If Gomez accepts and indorses the plan of autonomy when it is promulgated, there will be a truce and probably long negotiations between Spain and the insurgents with the United States as mediator. The fact remains that Spain will be the subject of comment among the officials and it is not unlikely that it may result in an investigation. The facts in the case appear to be that several days ago the collector at Jacksonville reported that the captain of the Three Friends had asked permission to be published on a four-day's wrecking cruise and the collector asked for instructions. The treasury officials reported that the request might be granted, providing the vessel carried on officer of the revenue and was subscribed to an oath to the effect that it would not violate the neutrality laws in any way. Subsequently, the collector again telegraphed that he had been directed by the United States attorney to hold the vessel until it was libeled as a pirate, and asking if he should do as directed. A telegram was immediately returned instructing him to do as asked by the United States attorney. The collector, however, permitted the Three Friends to leave port under authority of the first telegram. No satisfactory explanation of this action has yet been returned. The wrecking absence period granted to the Three Friends expires today but nothing has been heard from them. It is thought probable, however, that they will return as agreed, but if not, it is believed the collector will be called upon to explain his conduct. As soon as the vessel returns, whether today or later, she will be proceeded against as a pirate and the trial pushed to a speedy determination."

NEWSPAPERS FLOP OVER.

Havana, Feb. 4.—La Lucha and Dia de La Marina received yesterday cablegrams asking extracts from the autonomy reform to be published officially next Tuesday. The dispatches have not yet appeared in any of the local papers, but La Lucha in an editorial commenting upon the reforms proposed by the Spanish minister, says:

"La Lucha, being a republican newspaper, cannot help expressing enthusiasm and admiration for Premier Canovas del Castillo on account of the liberal spirit manifested in these reforms. To the premier we are justly indebted for this liberality and we hope that the enemies of Canovas del Castillo, who have heretofore considered him a drawback to the cause of Cuban liberalism, will hereafter regard him as the illustrious statesman that he is, and that they will all be persistently devoted as such."

La Marina, until yesterday the staunch adversary of Del Castillo, today contains a laudatory piece, praising the premier for the liberal spirit shown in the proposed reforms, and expressing the hope that he will be able to successfully carry them out.

TOO LATE FOR REFORMS.

New York, Feb. 4.—Extra da Palma, the head of the Cuban junta in this city, lay down his arms upon the promulgation of the plan of reforms for the administration of Cuba. He declined to answer categorically, but said:

"Had genuine autonomy instead of sham reforms been offered to the people of Cuba before they rose in arms the Cubans would surely have accepted it, and therefore bloodshed and total devastation of the island would have been averted. If the Cuban people did not accept the sham reforms then and arose in arms for independence how would they accept them now or enter into any kind of compromise which has not for its basis the absolute independence of the island? They are sure of success, and one thing is certain; that is, that the Cubans will never again place their necks under the yoke of Spain. They have proved so far that they are able to conquer the Spaniards and govern themselves."

WEYLER IS SCARED.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 4.—A special to the Commercial Tribune from Key West says:

It is rumored in Havana tonight that General Weyler will return to Havana soon, as the frequent raids made in Havana have proved that he is not in a secret in Havana that the Spaniards are uneasy over the appearance of General Rivera in this province and the possibility of his striking a blow at the capital itself has greatly alarmed them. All Marquis Ahumada has consequently been in close touch with Weyler.

General Rivera had a skirmish with a troop of Colonel De Lome's cavalry fifty miles northwest of Havana Tuesday, and defeated the Spaniards. No details have been allowed to escape and the censorship has been increased the past fortnight.

Havana, Feb. 4.—Captain General Weyler announced that he has authorized the central plantations of Caracaras and Andrelita to grind sugar cane.

BATCH OF CUBAN PRISONERS.

Havana, Feb. 4.—The steamer Manuela arrived last night from the province of Puerto Principe, having on board a batch of Cuban prisoners. The prisoners, arrested by order of the governor, Senor Concepcion Agramonte, mother of Dr. Sanchez Ramon, the physician of Maximo Gomez, Senor Antonio Silva Lopez, Senor Luis de Lenclos, Senor Maria Aguilera, Senor Eva Adon Rodriguez, an American citizen, and wife of the insurgent colonel, Alejandro Rodriguez, now in the province of Santa Clara, Senor Eduardo Velez Zepeda, and eight other prisoners. They were all escorted to the jail.

GLAD TO GET OFF.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 4.—A special to the Citizen from Ft. Myers says:

Senoritas Clemencia and Consuelo Arrango, accompanied by their brother, arrived here tonight from Havana, en route to some place in the United States. The two ladies are sisters of General Raul Arrango who is operating with the insurgents near Havana, and who was with the rebels when they blew up the train near Havana a few days ago. This act so enraged General Weyler that he issued an order for these ladies to leave Cuba in short order or be punished for the crime of their brother against the government. They had with them Weyler's order of expulsion. They would not make known their destination, but expressed great satisfaction at being safely away from Cuba.

NEW VENEZUELA KICKS.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 4.—A special to the Republic from Caracas, Venezuela, says: The signing of the Guiana boundary treaty in Washington by Minister Amador of Venezuela, has caused a bitter comment in the Caracas press. This act is declared that it means a United States protectorate, and almost unanimously deny the form in which the treaty is progressing toward ratification. It is not doubted, however, that President Crespo eventually will be able to make the national legislature do his bidding in the matter of acceptance.

WOLCOTT IN PARIS.

Paris, France, Feb. 4.—Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado who is now visiting Europe in the interest of himself and his constituents, yesterday with Premier Mellin. The interview was short and formal, and afforded no encouragement to look for a tangible result. M. Loubet, president of the senate, in his interview with Senator Wolcott, is understood to have expressed himself enthusiastically on the subject of bimetallism but, on the other hand, Premier Mellin was very guarded in his expressions at yesterday's conference. He is reported to have said that he would be glad to have said that to the object sought, nothing could be done unless the consent of England and Germany was previously obtained. In official circles little confidence is felt in the success of the bimetallism movement.

CANADIAN ENVOYS.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 4.—Sir Richard Cartwright, H. R. D. Minister of marine and fisheries, has gone to Washington where they are to meet leading political men to discuss the tariff, alien labor law and other matters which for a long time have been a source of friction between Canada and the United States. Conservative newspapers denounce the mission, ridiculing the idea of the representatives of the Canadian government attending a hearing at Washington. They do not consider, however, with any expectation of negotiating a treaty or settling the alien labor law, but solely for the purpose of having an informal talk with the representative men at Washington on matters affecting the interests of both countries.

CHINESE HAND-MADE LACE.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—United States Consul Powell at Chee Fo, China, has suggested that the state department with a number of samples of beautiful hand-made lace at that place. The industry is comparatively a new one and the report set out some facts of interest about the product, which is said to be not only of the best quality, but of remarkable cheapness. The latter is made possible by the fact that the Chinese lace-makers' wages are but 10 cents per day. There is a reference also to magnificent silk embroideries made at Ningpo under the direction of the Sisters of Charity upon the Persian patterns and also sold at a very low figure.

CONDENSED MILK.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4.—American competition in condensed milk has come all Europe, according to the United States consul at Zurich, overrunning the German market and reducing the Swiss exports by more than one-half. The consul says the German government is only prevented from immediately imposing a heavy protective duty by a treaty provision which will expire in 1902.

ARMENIAN ORPHANS.

New York, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Announcements are made by Francis Trask, chairman, and Frederick D. Green, secretary, of the National Armenian Relief committee, that the committee recently forwarded to Turkey \$24,000. The committee has received a cable from the international committee, of which the British ambassador is chairman, acknowledging the remittance, stating that the funds in hand are entirely inadequate

A Lost Voice.

Advertising will do a great many things, but it won't bring about the return of a lost voice. The best thing to do is to begin, at once, the use of the sovereign cure for all affections of the throat and lungs—Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. It has a reputation of fifty years of cures, and is known the world over as

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

to meet the awful suffering, and that investigation has shown that not less than 40,000 children have been made orphans by the late measles. These wards of Christendom, it is stated, can be easily saved from starvation or debasing enslavement in Moslem homes, and can be cared for at the rate of a dollar a month but thousands will perish before spring unless generous gifts are sent at once to Brown Bros. & Co., 39 Wall Street, New York, who are the authorized treasurers of the committee.

IN THE SULTAN'S DEFENSE.

New York, Feb. 4.—A dispatch to the Herald from St. Petersburg, says: The Novista says: "It is foolish to imagine that the sultan can be held responsible for the recent events in Turkey. It is the Mussulman population whom he has to consider, and that population can only be conquered by war, which cost Russia so dear in 1878. If England or any country were to begin to molest any Turkish town it would be the signal for a general Christian massacre and war."

THOUBLE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

London, Feb. 4.—The Globe this afternoon says that a rumor is current in the Transvaal that the Boers have taken place at Johannesburg.

DEATHS FROM THE PLAGUE.

Bombay, Feb. 4.—According to the official returns there have been to date 5,000 cases of plague, and 3,841 deaths.

Calcutta, Feb. 4.—The Indian council has just passed a bill looking to the better prevention of dangerous epidemics. The main provisions of this bill call for the detention of vessels until an inspection is made, the systematic examination of railway passengers and the creation of camps and hospitals for the isolation of diseased persons. During the course of the discussion the Hon. Mr. S. S. Sanyal, a revenue member, said that Surgeon General Cleghorn would inform the Venice conference that the bubonic plague was entirely due to local conditions and that it was not directly infectious or contagious.

THE MARKINGS OF MERCURY.

Astronomers Differ as to Their Existence.

Herr Leo Brenner has just published in a German periodical an account of observations of Mercury and Uranus, made by him within the past few months, which, so far as at least as concerns the former planet, are especially interesting in view of the observations of it recently made by Mr. Percival Lowell, at Flagstaff, Ariz.

Herr Brenner arrives at a conclusion respecting the rotation period of Mercury, which he deduces from the drawings made by him, to be 115 days, 15 hours, 30 minutes, and 30 seconds, which is in agreement with the results reached by Mr. Lowell, and before him by Schiaparelli. His observations are illustrated by 20 drawings, and from them he deduces a rotation period of from 33 to 35 hours. Herr Brenner says with regard to the longer period suggested by Schiaparelli and supported by Mr. Lowell's observations, that he is "perfectly certain that a rotation of about three months—the planet's orbital period—is out of the question," the drawings indicating on single days a forward movement of the spots. He remarks further that there are "unmistakable polar spots."

The markings seen by Brenner appear not to agree entirely with those depicted by Schiaparelli, although there would seem to be some general resemblance between the two sets of drawings. He also states that his drawings prove the accuracy of his observations and confirm his conclusion as to the impossibility of a slow rotation.

So this knotty question of long or short period of rotation would seem to be still an open one. Inasmuch as the astronomers disagree in their conclusions, the unscientific general public will be likely to draw a conclusion of its own, a pretty safe one, namely, that the markings upon Mercury are exceedingly difficult to make out.

Uranus, which was observed on 12 nights between April 28 and July 9, last, Herr Brenner finds to present "the dimmest spot he has ever seen on a planet." His rough determination of the planet's rotation period is about 10 hours, 49 minutes, and 30 seconds. He says that he was able to see with the Lick telescope that Uranus is belted, like Jupiter, but he did not venture to assign to the planet a rotation period.

Meat-eaters Astonished.

B-r-r-r! The colley car started off with a jerk and the stranger from Cohoes sat down with a snap. He got up in a hurry, felt of himself anxiously, felt of the seat curiously, peered under the seat inquisitively and looked up the hole where the stereopie used to be vacantly.

"Wall, I sawn!" he said.

"What's wrong?" asked the conductor, with sympathy.

"Wall, I'd like to know how in common sense you heat that car?" he said.

"Tricity," said the conductor.

"Tricity, eh? Wall, I sawn! Great thing, that tricity, hasn't it? Just it cooks you, then it lights you and now it cooks you! Anythin' else in the tricity line, young man?"—N. Y. World.

A Maine Receipt.

A story comes from a town not a thousand miles from Bar Harbor, Me., that equals the celebrated note story of Hans and Fritz. It runs as follows: Dan and Mose, neither of whom was noted for his erudition, were partners in an enterprise which is needless to specify. One morning Mr. called to the other, "There's a small bill that was due them, and, after paying, asked for a receipt. Mose retired to the privacy of his office, and, after a long wait, returned with the following: 'We've got out pay, Me and Dan.'—Boston Herald.

Marriages in Ireland.

Marriages in Ireland last year were far above the average, the number being 23,120, and the average of the last ten years 22,000. Of those married 83½ per cent were able to sign their names on the register. There were ten marriages between Quakers and only five between Jews.—N. Y. Sun.

Conflicting Emotions.

She—Why do you appear so pleasantly surprised?

He—Because you appear so surprisingly discontent.

And now I appear, unsurprised but unpleasant. Break away and take your course.—Detroit Free Press.

A Surprise.

"So Barrows is married. Whom did he marry?"

"I don't know. Some woman, I believe."—Harlem Life.

RICH MINES OF MEXICO.

High Average of Gold Ore Produced for the Taras and Rosario.

In official statements of various government attention has been called recently to the mining districts of Mexico, which are described as richer in gold, silver and other metals than the Australian, North American and African fields combined. Some American mining engineers have claimed that the southwestern portion of the state of Chihuahua contained enough precious ore to enrich every citizen of that province, provided the mines were worked with modern appliances and improved American machinery.

Investors in this country have been slow to place money in Mexican mines, simply because some of the companies organized to develop them were engineered by persons who were either unknown or professional promoters. The progress of legitimate enterprise, however, has been gratifying to investors of moderate means who expected to receive profitable returns within a reasonable length of time. Perhaps no other Mexican-American corporation has been more successful than the Gold Mill Mining company of Mexico, a corporation under the laws of Iowa.

The properties are located in the southwestern corner of the state of Chihuahua, in the Sierra Madre mountains, west of the continental divide, between the Puerte and Simola rivers, on the Pacific slope, and only 500 miles from El Paso, Tex. They include the Taras and Rosario gold mines, La Bufa group, the San Jose group and the San Juan group, embracing 79 silver and gold claims of recognized value. Four railroads are projected through this country, one being now under construction. The stamp mills of the company are located at Rosario, 12 miles from Baburico, the post office, and the smelter is at San Jose de Cruces.

The Taras and Rosario gold mines consist of ten claims, which are being increased as rapidly as can be examined and surveyed, the company being protected by a "zone" giving it exclusive rights in a territory 12 by 15 miles. The veins are a great porphyritic dike from 200 to 400 feet wide, cutting across the side of the mountain and exposed on one side by the erosion of the river for a long distance, and from 300 to 500 feet in height. It is penetrated in all directions by a network of veins, rich in free gold. Prof. G. E. Bailey says that these mines can be compared in size only to such a vein as the Homestake, except that the Mexican ore is several times as rich as that of its Black Hills rival, the average production being not less than \$12 per ton.—Chicago Times Herald.

THE WILD HORSE TO-DAY.

Breed Discovered in the Drangarian Desert is Interesting.

In the present relationship between the man and the horse undoubtedly there is change due to the bicycle, and so we are becoming under less obligations to animal locomotion. It is, however, the old form of horse which is again coming to the front. Perhaps the general reader, not a specialist, has become somewhat tired reading of the original four-toed horse, as his fossil remains are found in Kansas, and how in time he gradually changed until he became the single-toed creature, cancelling his earlier toe formation. It is the true wild horse, as he may exist to-day, that we have been looking for. The first find of him, some years ago, was questioned. Anyhow, the creature was called equus prjevalskii, and in a recent journey the Russian explorer Prjevalsky hunted in vain for him in Central Asia in the desert of the Hashun Gobi. Recently the two travelers G. E. and M. E. Grum Grizimoff have come across wild horses in the Drangarian desert, and they succeeded in shooting two of them. As to their height, they stood some 1.46 meters, were possessed of a stout back and chest, and with the nearest and trimmest of legs, as clean as those of a race horse. The head was heavy, with an abnormal width of forehead. The tail had its peculiarities, being parti-colored, taking the hue of the coat of the horse above, but black underneath, and not long-haired. The coat was scant, somewhat curly, but that might have depended on the season. One marked point was the presence of side whiskers, long, stiff hairs, extending from the ears to the chin. One thing these animals did was to adhere to the custom of our present horses, for they neighed, whereas the wild ass brays. The Grizimoffs say that though the Mongols occasionally capture foals they never have succeeded in domesticating them.—Harper's Weekly.

THE FASHIONS.

Feminine Fancies in Cold Weather Co-temes.

Smart little coat bodices made of satin brocade in various dainty colorings are worn by fashionable young women with a deep velvet collar of black or dark-colored material in silk and wool, moire, or figured satin. The bodices open over a full vest of some airy fabric shirred or plaited over colored silk and banded with lace insertion. The short froilly tunique is lined with a matching color of silk, and is belted at the back and on the sides where the belt disappears, leaving the front of the coat bodice free, banded only the lower edge of the full vest in front.

Faced cloth remains a great favorite this winter, and some of the most attractive imported tailor gowns are made of this material. The prices of these goods seem disproportionate, taken in connection with the fact that the material is only wool not even textured or fleeced with silk. But it is wool of the finest description, most carefully prepared and beautifully dyed, looking almost equal to heavy silk, and for certain uses being more fashionable than silk. A stylish winter costume of Russian green faced cloth has a jacket bodice finished with wide revers joined to a cape-collar made of white satin overlaid with a delicate arabesque embroidery of iridescent beads. The revers and collar are edged with pink fur, and gaudy cuffs match this decoration. The gored skirt is bordered with the fur. Elegant coats of cream tulle or cream satin brocade, and among other luxurious garments are tight-fitting waikiki jackets, with long fronts, the jackets merely silk lined to

make them less heavy, with additional warmth imparted by deep-covered cape collars of the same fur falling over the waistline sleeves that fit snugly on the lower arm and are made without cuffs.

Many of the winter street coats and capes have added collarettes made of very delicate textiles in marked contrast with the heavy wrap itself. Formerly these delicate additions would have been deemed fit only for the most ornate theater or opera wraps. An instance of present modes is a green velvet cape worn with a green cloth tailor costume, with a huge collarlette of plaited black chiffon interspersed with sable tails and satin ribbon loops. A black velvet cape lined with old rose satin has an immense ruche formed of lace, net, old rose, ribbon, and jet ornaments. A black velvet jacket has a similar ruche showing a raspy mixture of costly white lace, fur, and accordion-plaited mouseline de soie.

The empire or sack-back coat has gained much ground in favor this winter, and is found to be at least a very easy and useful garment. The cutters have greatly improved on the shape we were first familiar with, a few seasons ago quite irreconcilable. Though fashion favors coats of this style, if greatly shortened in length, it is never elegant even worn by the most admirable of figures. A woman has only to put on a loose dressing-sack that just reaches the hips to partially judge of the unbecoming effect of this particular model.

—N. Y. Post.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—The Swedish bride fills her pockets with bread, which she dispenses to everyone she meets on her way to the church, every place she disposes of, as she believes, a misfortune.

—A mile of hedge and ditch equals an acre of land. The amount of extra land that would be rendered available for crops were all the hedges in the United Kingdom trimmed properly would be equivalent to 600,000 acres.

—George Elbow has written another novel called "Barbara Blomberg." The scene is Regensburg, in the sixteenth century; the heroine, the mistress of Emperor Charles V. and mother of Don Juan de Austria, the victor of Lepanto.

—Le Havre has just rejected an offer of 100,000 francs for a consignment home made by a merchant of the town, on condition that the town council should provide the 8,000 francs needed for plans and preliminary expenses.

—Paris is afflicted with a plague of rats, which have been driven from the river side and the sewers by the recent frosts. They have settled in the Halles Centrales and the Palais Royal, but in some outlying districts they scour the streets in bodies.

—Comte de Medrano set a spring gun so that it would discharge on opening the door of his pharmacy, near Mont. He forgot all about it in showing his place to some friends recently, and on turning the handle of the door he received the full charge in his breast, dying on the spot.